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Carolina Farmer

September, 1961

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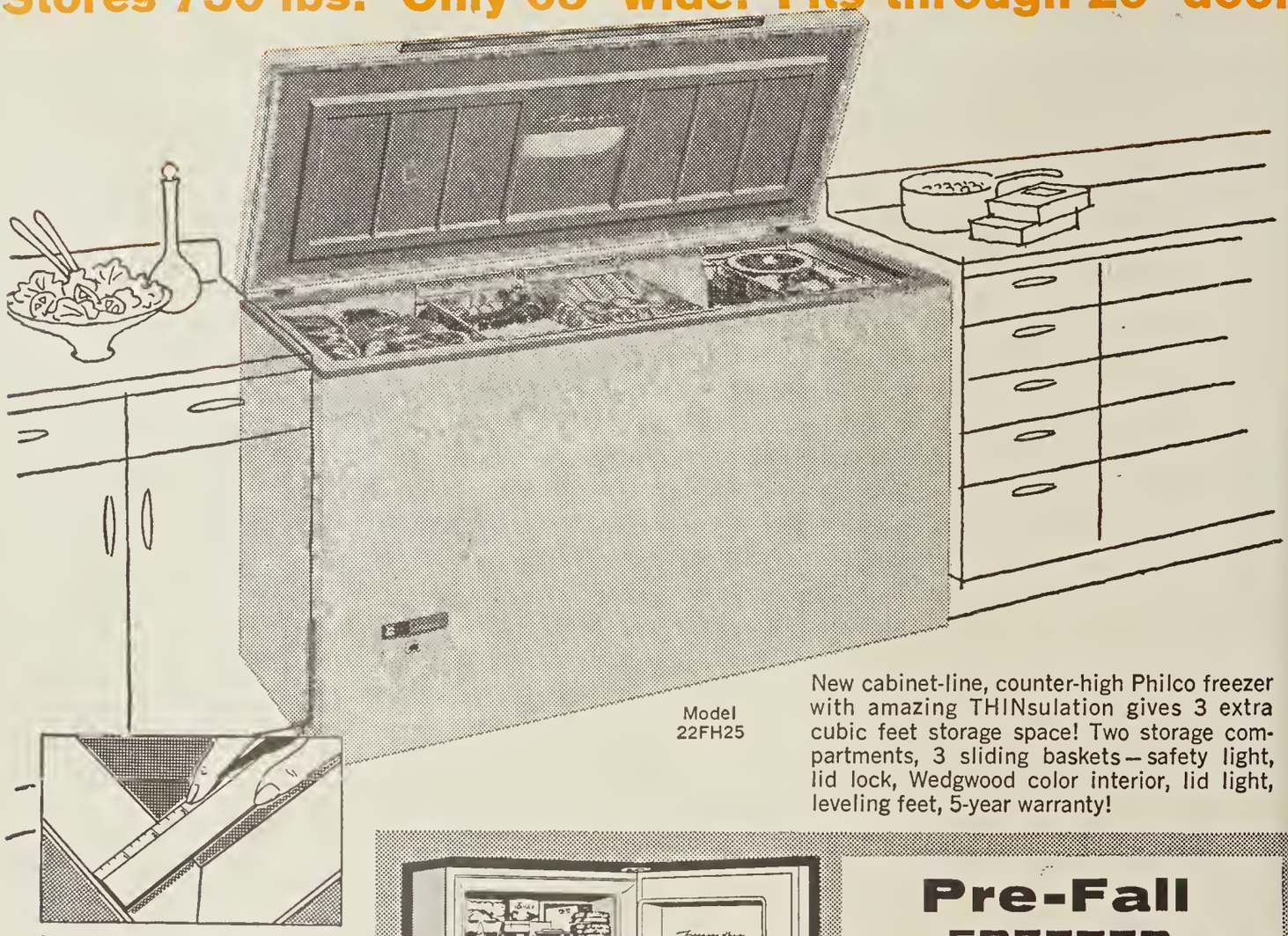

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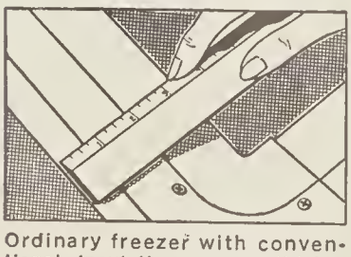

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THE COVER—This Ralph Mills photograph makes it three in a row for him on the cover of the CAROLINA FARMER. He tells us he snapped it at Nags Head some time back. Anyway, it reminded us of the fading summer — and the people heading back to work, leaving the beach to the driftwood.

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'TO WHAT PURPOSE . . .'

SHORTSIGHTEDNESS and regionalism are two traits that no one can wear easily these days. And they are especially unbecoming on those people who represent us in Washington.

Yet the Hanford atomic reactor power plant issue (see page 22) has caused these traits to come to the surface among North Carolina's solons.

The practical issue involved in the Hanford proposal is simple and clear-cut. It is whether the tremendous quantities of heat which will be produced by the new reactor shall be wasted or utilized to generate over 800,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity.

But only one North Carolina Congressman—Dave Henderson—had the statesmanship to stand up against an all-out lobbying campaign by private power interests. The other 11, and both Senators, voted against the Hanford project.

One North Carolina Congressman went so far as to say, "What's this got to do with North Carolina?"

The time has long since passed when this attitude is an acceptable one. As long as North Carolina intends to remain in the Union, the utilization of our nation's resources is of vital concern to every Tar Heel—no matter how far away these resources are.

"To what purpose is this waste?" the Disciples asked in Matthew.

In this case the answer comes back loud and clear. It is a sacrifice to the great god "private power" and its rallying cry of "encroachment on free enterprise."

This is a sacrifice that Americans cannot afford to make.

THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

You'd think that after nearly three years in this state, I'd eventually learn how to order an egg sandwich—and get what I want.

On the contrary, ordering egg sandwiches has become such an ordeal that I've considered even the drastic possibility of omitting them from my list of desirable snacks.

Not that it's the fault of the egg sandwich. Far be it—it's a delightful morsel. Nor can it be blamed on the waitress who takes my order or the cook who prepares it.

And I don't think it's really my fault.

Right now, stop a second and picture an egg sandwich. Got it? Looks good, doesn't it? But what I really want to know is how you made that sandwich. Is it toasted or untoasted? Buttered or with mayonnaise?

Before you go off to the kitchen to get something to eat, let me illustrate my problem.

One evening some time back, I dropped into a nearby restaurant where I often eat.

After looking over the same menu I'd seen at least a couple of hundred times, my appetite diminished and I decided to have just a sandwich and a glass of milk.

"Give me an egg sandwich and a glass of milk," I said to the waitress.

"One egg sandwich and one glass of milk," she repeated, first to me and then to the cook.

Here's what arrived at my table a little later: a fried egg, liberally smeared with mayonnaise, and placed between two slices of toasted bread.

That, of course, *is* an egg sandwich. It may be exactly what you thought of a few sentences back. And I'm sure the cook felt he had filled my order to the letter.

Unfortunately, he hadn't. According to me, *this* is an egg sandwich: a fried egg placed between two buttered slices of untoasted white bread.

Before I go any further, let me say that I definitely do not want to be drawn into an ideological discussion on the relative merits of toast and mayonnaise over plain bread and butter, or vice versa. The point I want to make is simply that the words "egg sandwich" mean something different to me than they do to the cook, or even to you.

Why? About all I can say is that, for some reason, in the Midwest sandwiches are made with untoasted bread and butter, and in the South they are invariably constructed with toasted bread and mayonnaise.

About now you probably want to point out the obvious solution to the egg-sandwich problem: Tell the waitress exactly how you like it prepared.

Well, after a while even I was clever enough to figure out this solution,

So the next time I wanted an egg sandwich, I cleared my throat, took a deep breath, and said: "Please give me one fried egg sandwich on white bread with butter, don't toast it and leave the mayonnaise off."

Then I sat back smugly. Until my order arrived. This is what I got: one fried egg placed neatly on *one* slice of bread (toasted on *one* side), two patties of margarine and one small paper container filled with mayonnaise.

This incident has convinced me that the idea of buttered, untoasted sandwiches is too horrendous for some Southerners to even comprehend. (This is somewhat akin to my feelings about mayonnaise on eggs.)

At one time I thought I might conceivably have the egg-sandwich problem solved. After several ennervating rounds, I managed to teach the cook in one local restaurant how to make a Midwestern-style egg sandwich.

And he does a very good job of it. However, I find it quite discomforting to eat such sandwiches while the waitresses whisper and giggle and look sideways at me.

It all comes down to the fact that fried egg sandwiches have become the very symbol of my non-North Carolina background—to the point that I have decided I will no longer betray myself by recognizing their existence in public.

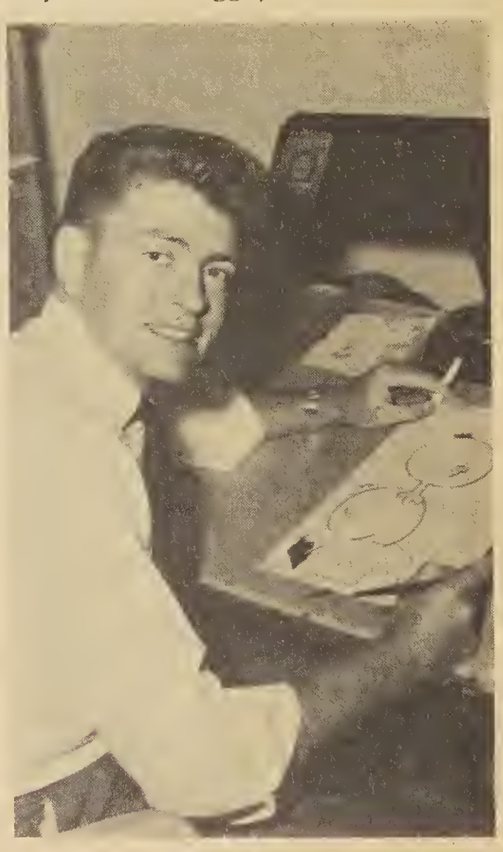
I'm not going to let that keep me from eating egg sandwiches, though. In the future when I crave one, I will make it under cover of darkness in my own kitchen.

In another year or two I expect to master the art of flipping a frying egg without having it disintegrate before my eyes.

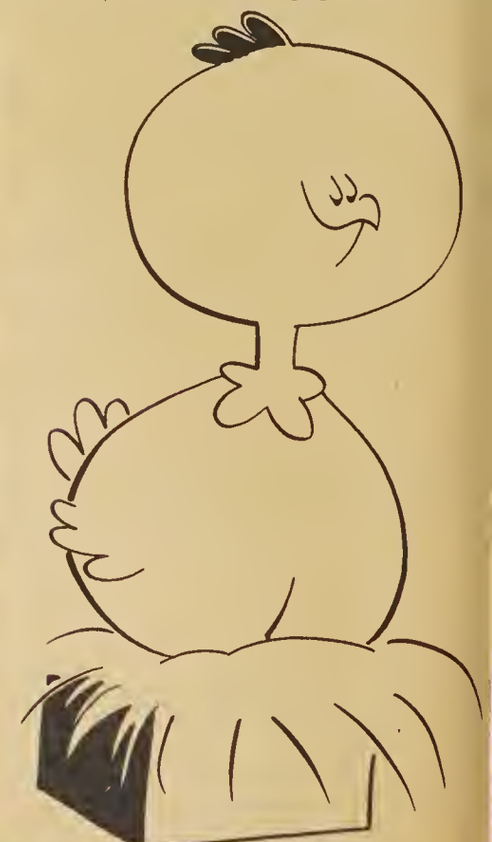
Every so often something will reach an editor's desk that reminds him that there is still a little sunshine in this cloudy old world.

Such a ray of sunshine came to our office a few weeks back. It appeared in a

(Continued on page 22)



Artist Trogden . . .



. . . and 'Gertrude'

Bringing Opportunity To Rural America

Many federal and state programs are focusing their resources on the special needs of rural people. Now it's up to these people to act in an effort to increase their economic opportunities.

By DICK PENCE

WHEELS ARE turning throughout North Carolina and the nation—wheels that are trying to carry rural people to a new life through improved economic opportunity.

Quick and emphatic action—at both the federal and state levels, by both government and outside groups—is aimed at helping our rural people solve their problems of lack of opportunity.

Legislative and administrative action in both Washington and Raleigh has opened the door for this rural development. Now it takes determined action by other groups and individuals to lay the groundwork for progress.

Rural development could mean many things. It could mean new industries in rural areas. It could mean better prices for agricultural products. It could slow the migration of farm people to urban areas.

But one thing is certain: Nothing is going to get done unless local people recognize a need to do something, pool their ideas and resources and work together toward solving their problems.

If they do this they will get the full backing of those in a position to help them.

Here's a rundown of where this help will come from:

RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT: This program—called RAD—was established within the U. S. Department of Agriculture this spring. Its main objective is to increase the economic stability of all rural areas in America. The program is designed to focus the existing USDA programs, aids and services on the special needs of rural areas.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman has directed that "all Department of Agriculture agencies must commit their resources toward the support of State and local authorities in this work."

The organization of RAD—already underway—calls for committees to be set up at state, area and county levels. These committees—at least on an area basis—will be charged with the task of assembling and interpreting facts and data needed for making and carrying out a program of economic development. They'll be trying to find out the cause of low incomes and depressed economic conditions, the extent of unemployment and underemployment in the area, and the resources needed for developing the economic potential of the area along the lines desired by the people who live there.

Backing up these committees will be RAD panels, consisting of representatives of various USDA agencies. They stand ready to assist the committees with tech-

Pleasing Industry

WHAT DOES industry look for when it moves into a new area? And what can EMCs do to help it find what it wants?

C. E. Viverette, manager of Blue Ridge EMC, provides some guidelines.

"Within the past 7 or 8 years there have been many new industries to come into our area—all of whom we, along with many others, have worked very closely with.

"We have found that industry first must have an adequate source of low-cost electric power. Industry also looks for a good labor market, good roads, and schools, and most important, good local government.

"Our cooperative is tied up in all of these with our directors and personnel active in every phase of these items mentioned, so it becomes a composite approach—an approach that means more than 5,000 of our members are gainfully employed in industry where these jobs did not exist 7 years ago."

nical aid in the development of their programs.

AREAS REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION — This program (ARA) authorizes $394 million to help revive depressed areas. Of this, $100 million in loan funds is ear-marked to help establish industrial plants in rural areas where there is substantial unemployment or underemployment. Another $100 million is set aside for industrial areas, $100 million for community facilities needed to attract industry, and the remaining $95 million for direct grants.

This new program is set up in the Department of Commerce, but Secretary Luther Hodges has already delegated responsibility to the USDA for administration of the program in rural areas.

The USDA will have these major responsibilities in administering the program: It will recommend rural counties to be declared eligible for assistance, it will approve over-all economic development programs for each eligible area, and will approve individual projects as being consistent with the program.

The USDA will integrate the Areas Redevelopment program with its RAD program, using the ARA features to provide additional assistance in designated areas. Projects will be certificd for loans by REA's Rural Areas Development branch.

Already 460 counties in 42 states have been designated as eligible for aid under the program. These North Carolina counties are included: Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Avery, Bertie, Gates, Graham,

Terry Sanford, Governor of North Carolina

"Our concept is for a better opportunity to make a better living. We are ready to focus our development programs, money, energy and time on the problems of rural areas, but each region must take initiative to plan its own program of economic development. This effort will require hard work on the part of everyone, but the payoff is a more prosperous economy."

Norman Clapp, REA Administrator

"It no longer will suffice to say that your sole role as cooperative leaders is to deliver electricity. The future of your cooperatives is bound up with the economic future of the areas you serve."

'Local Stimulation'

REA borrowers occupy a unique position under the organization of the USDA's Rural Areas Development program. The chart outlining the responsibilities of the various agencies specifically points out that the borrowers should be called upon to provide technical assistance and local stimulation—one of the few times nongovernment groups have been so recognized.

REA Administrator Norman Clapp has outlined these examples of borrower participation:

- Assume leadership in surveying local problems, inventorying resources, determining opportunities for improvement.
- Assist with the establishment of local development corporations designed to stimulate and assist the establishment of new expanded enterprises within the area.
- Make nominal general fund investments in local development corporations.
- Participate with local groups concerned with the improvement or furnishing of needed community facilities.
- Make loans under Section 5 to finance the purchase and installation of electrical machinery and equipment for industrial, commercial and agricultural enterprises in rural areas.
- Make facilities available for training or retraining of unemployed and underemployed people.

Dollars and Cents

G. LESLIE Rucker, manager of the Edgecombe - Martin County Electric Membership Corporation at Tarboro, has stirred up community interest by pointing out to the businessmen of his community the potential dollars-and-cents meaning to them if new industry located in the area. Using a hypothetical factory employing 200 people with a direct payroll of $450,000 a year, Rucker showed that restaurants in the area could expect to share a $22,-500 annual gross increase in business. Over 200 additional automobiles would be sold each year. Service stations' revenues would rise $15,000 annually. Bank deposits would jump more than $200,000. Clothing and shoe store cash registers would ring up an additional $19,000. Drug stores would get over $37,000 of the pie. Four new stores would be needed to supply additional goods and services, and 200 new jobs would be created.

Hoke, Hyde, Madison, Mitchell, Swain, Watauga and Yancey.

STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—North Carolina is assembling its forces to move ahead on economic development—both with Federal programs and through existing and projected programs.

Governor Terry Sanford has named a special assistant on economic development, who will coordinate planning and development. George M. Stephens, Jr., is the man with the task of seeing to it that the various programs already underway—or those still in the planning stage—all pull together for the good of the state.

The special assistant will also give preliminary approval to projects for loans under ARA provisions, then send them on to Washington for final approval.

The last session of the General Assembly passed legislation that will help get projects underway in some areas of the state. The legislation allows the formation of economic development commissions on a local or regional basis, regional planning commissions or a combined commission to fulfill both functions. These commissions may be created by joint resolution of counties and municipalities. Tax money may be used

Rural Action

A SPOT CHECK around the state shows that EMCs are moving ahead to meet the challenge of rural development.

Thomas B. Slade, III, manager of Halifax Electric Membership Corporation, reports that two small commercial firms are already hooked to Halifax lines: The Arcola Lumber Company at Arcola, which manufactures barrel staves to be used in making tobacco hogsheads, and the Bradley Milling Company at Hobgood, which processes and stores corn, grain and peanuts.

The F-F Milling Company, near Maury, is hooked on the lines of Pitt and Greene EMC. It is operated by Jack Edmundson, a member of Pitt and Green's board of directors.

These are just a few of the many industries now being served by rural electrics—industries that mean more jobs and better lives for rural people.

Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture

"The well-coordinated approach, with all agencies pitching in to help local folks, could be the weapon to wipe away chronic depression which now enchains many areas and to lift the curse of underemployment which saps the strength of our rural economy in every area."

David S. Weaver, former Director of the Agricultural Extension Service

"Someone once said we are a rich state with poor people. We have the necessary resources—the weakness is with us. Always remember that you can't get this thing done by telling the people what to do, they have to want to help themselves. It has to be a people's program."

L. Y. Ballentine, State Commissioner of Agriculture

"Area development is the approach that has proven itself most effective in bringing about economic improvements. We must have a unified plan that accomplishes what is best for all our people—both in the city and on the farm. If we know the potential of an entire area, we can strive for that potential."

for planning purposes and only nontax money may be used for development, except by special referendum.

Progress has already been made under this new legislation. Leaders from 20 Eastern North Carolina counties met with the Governor recently to discuss formation of commissions in those counties. Enough enthusiasm was shown for the plans that representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service, the Governor's Office and the Department of Conservation and Development are now working with local people to help get commissions organized.

AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES—"A program to expand and develop agricultural opportunities." That's the title of a new farm program developed for Governor Sanford by the North Carolina Board of Farm Organizations and Agricultural Agencies.

David S. Weaver, recently retired director of the Agricultural Extension Service, has been named to head this program and to help co-ordinate it with the Governor's Office.

The new program outlines these opportunities:

- Increased farm income.
- Further development of our marketing and processing facilities.
- Improved education that will lead to family and community development.

All farm organizations and agencies in the State will contribute to the program, with each group approaching the problems pertaining to its specialty.

THESE PROGRAMS offer the tools necessary to solve many of the problems in our rural areas. But it is apparent that any benefits must come through the work of a lot of people.

The nation, North Carolina and electric membership corporations all have a big stake in the success of these programs aimed at the betterment of our rural life.

REA and RAD

(EDITORS NOTE: REA will play an important role in the Rural Areas Development program of the Department of Agriculture. Just how important can be seen from these answers by Richard M. Hausler, recently named head of REA's Rural Areas Development section. The interview was conducted by Frank C. Strunk of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and appeared in longer form in the August issue of the Association's magazine, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.)

Q. What is REA's prime assignment in the Department of Agriculture's area development program?

A. Well, for want of a better way of expressing it, it has been called "enterprise stimulation." This means working with REA borrowers in order to help them make their RAD programs effective. This includes helping them work with other agencies in planning for broad development programs. It also includes working with borrowers on specific projects—a plant, a business, an industry that they want to see get started in their area.

Q. What is the relationship between the Areas Redevelopment Administration and RAD?

A. As we see it, ARA provides another set of tools, in the form of both technical assistance and credit. We will be working closely with ARA in helping REA borrowers obtain assistance in credit.

Q. Could you tell us some of the credit facilities available to local community development groups, and how do they go about obtaining these funds?

A. There are many credit sources. We can start off with the private credit sources which will fill the need in many cases. In addition, there are a number of sources of credit from government agencies. To cite just a few: the Farmer's Home Administration, Community Facilities, Small Business Administration. In many cases, applications for these funds will be processed through regional, area or state offices. Our staff, however, will always be glad to be of assistance in making it easy for our borrowers to arrange for the application, seeing to it that it is properly developed and that it gets to the right person.

Richard Hausler, head of REA's Rural Development section

"Our approach on this RAD program is quite similar to that which was so effective in rural electrification. Local people must provide the leadership and initiative. We can provide only the technical and credit assistance to make their job easier."

Q. How much will the REA field man be able to do toward helping a local rural electric system organize, for example, a processing and marketing co-op?

A. Without limiting it to this particular type project, the field man will be of assistance to the borrowers up to the limit of his ability. These men have been pretty well briefed on RAD. They will be getting information regularly. When they get to the limit of the assistance they can give, they will get in touch with us here for further assistance.

Q. Will REA work with other government agencies in implementing the RAD program?

A. Absolutely. As I see it at this point, the work with other government agencies will be one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, service we can perform for the borrowers.

KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association

The nearly 1,000 rural electric systems of the nation now have repaid more than $1,450,000,000 to Uncle Sam on loans obtained through the Rural Electrification Administration. This includes over $800 million on principal and nearly $475 million on interest—plus more than $169 million paid in advance of due dates.

The total principal and interest payments made by electric and telephone systems during the last fiscal year, which ended June 30, was $172 million.

★

Managers and directors of North Carolina's 32 rural electric co-ops got a first-hand report of what's happening in rural development (see story on page 5) at the semi-annual meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association in Raleigh last month.

The group heard reports of action in the rural development field from several men closely involved in the work. They included: Robert W. Shoffner, Chairman of the State Rural Areas Development Committee and Director of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service; George M. Stephens, Jr., Special Assistant to the Governor; Melvin Herne, Chairman of the State Rural Areas Development Panel and Director of the Farmers Home Administration; Hugh B. O'Hara of the Rural Areas Development Section of the Rural Electrification Administration; and Robert Partridge of the Research and Legislative Division of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

The panel on rural development and a tour of the Research Triangle Park highlighted the gathering, which also heard reports on the activities of TEMA.

★

Two major public power battles are being fought in this session of Congress. The battles surround the authorization of a power plant at the Hanford, Wash., nuclear reactor, and who should build the transmission lines to serve the Upper Colorado River Storage Project.

The status of the Hanford project is given in a story on page 22. There appears to be some chance of getting the Hanford plant restored to the AEC authorization bill following a blunt statement by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, who said he thinks "it is a long way from being dead."

Meanwhile the Colorado River transmission lines controversy has reached the boiling point on Capital Hill. The powerful private power company lobby is trying to force Congress to let a group of five private power companies build part of the transmission lines on the project, thus setting up a toll gate between the federal power plants and the consumers.

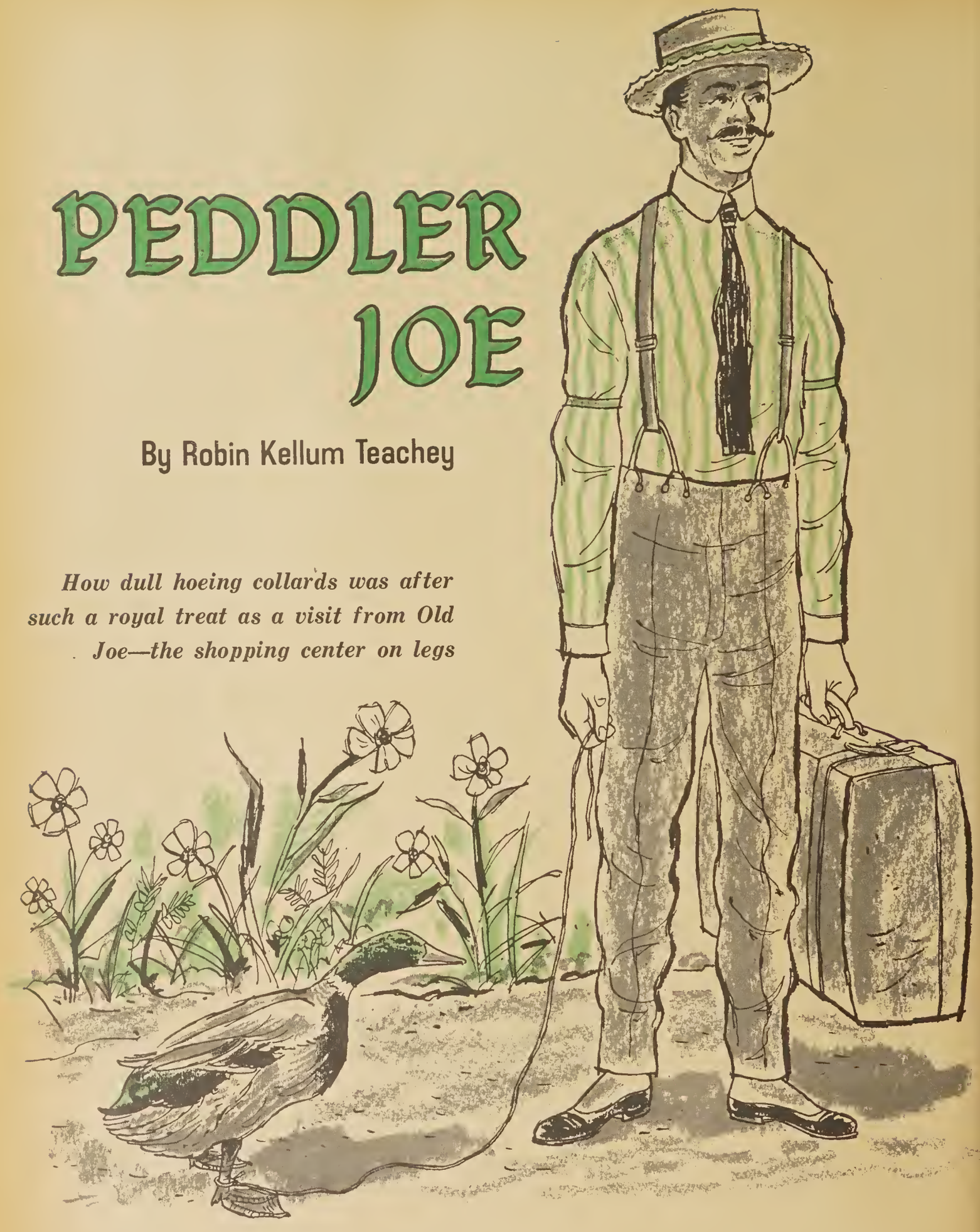
★

Gwyn B. Price was sworn in as chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority in ceremonies at the State Capitol last month (see photo on page 12). As Governor Sanford said at the ceremonies, Price's record of leadership with REA has been outstanding. He now continues that leadership into his 21st year—with Sanford being the sixth Governor under whom Price has held his post.

PEDDLER JOE

By Robin Kellum Teachey

How dull hoeing collards was after such a royal treat as a visit from Old Joe—the shopping center on legs



LONG BEFORE the automobile made a spectacle of itself, he came awalkin' about four times a year. He was a shopping center on legs and we longed for his coming weeks afterwards.

In later years he acquired a car, but by then, we, too, had one and made our own trips into town and we did not care then whether he came or went.

He must have been in his early thirties but we kids thought he was as old as a bleached-out bone because of his big, dark moustache that quivered when he talked, which was all of the time. His hair was cropped close on top, but it shagged over his ears. He was a true product of the Old Country.

Whether we were in the collard patch or in the far piece turning potato vines, we could hear his big basoon voice holler, "Peddler Joe's here! I'm here, I say!"

And the hoes were left in the middle of the rows, half hidden in nut grass, while we ran to see what he had in his bag that day. He was leading a mallard drake by a string around the duck's leg and they both looked hot and dry and dusty enough to quack.

Mama took off her old straw hat and put it on the cypress-planked back porch and went in to chip off a few precious pieces of ice off the block in the top of the old ice box and make a pitcher of lemonade, and I'm telling you, lemonade wasn't served to any and everybody on just any day of the week.

When she came out and saw the duck and the pack and the peddler and three excited children under the huge pecan tree, she stormed, "Do you mean to tell me that old Nora Carter has traded you her mallard drake? I tried to buy him from her only last week and she said she's as soon be parted with her eye teeth."

I can see now that the women enjoyed seeing what their neighbors had traded him even more than what they purchased themselves.

How pearly his mouth full of teeth looked as he grinned at Mama and lit into his flattery and sales pitches. Why, he was selling the most revolutionary new cooker in America. It would liberate woman from the rigors of a hot cook stove. It would save time and fuel and preserve true flavors. In fact, it was so new and wonderful, he could only take your order now and hope you were lucky enough to receive one. This aluminum affair could cook collards in the bottom and a pound cake in the top at the same time and he guaranteed the cake would not smell like the greens—a feat unheard of before in the cooking world (or any other world!).

Of course Mama and every other woman on the road bought one, and of course the cake was just like mush in the top compartment when she tried to cook cake and collards together. I remember it had a little steam whistle that would stand up and hiss like an angry gander though, and that made up for all the things it wouldn't do. Besides, the Dominick hen Mama gave him for it was four years old and she smiled behind her ears at the good trade she'd made.

Peddler Joe had spreading fans from Japan with genuine ivory handles for ten cents or a good mess of sausage, whichever was most convenient, and anything was more convenient than money at our house. He swore these fans would cool you during the preacher's most blistering sermons.

His cloth, which was guaranteed not to fade, inevitably turned everything in the washtub red, but Mama always bought three or four yards anyway because it looked so pretty.

The thread he sold was so old that a baby could break it. Sitting beside the sewing machine and watching the wheels fly around, Mama would declare that she never intended to buy another thing from him as long as she lived because the thread snapped every time she got up her speed.

And wonder of wonders, Peddler Joe had many-colored *glass* marbles for all boys and some tomboys. If you've ever had the whole end of the front porch covered with clay marbles drying out, you can imagine the delight a multicolored glass one could cause. We were drawn to them like flies to a Venus fly trap, and the clink they made as they hit together in one's pocket added considerably to one's prestige. How we deliberately clinked them together when we visited other kids!

His liniment could cure any ache, pain, bruise or blister, mule kick or hog bite, and his bile tonic would cure Spring Fever or Fall Droop. His ash tea was as essential as his asafetida balls, and what mother would be caught dead without them to guard off sicknesses?

And that darn white shaving soap he sold! Mama always felt she had to buy something for Daddy, being the rest were all getting something. How Daddy hated it and why we bought it for him, I'll never know. It was completely latherless, but the words Daddy said when he used it should have lathered most anything.

The rouge he sold was guaranteed to put a blush in a lady's cheek so natural that no one would ever suspect her of tampering with nature, but I think all the women were unnaturally rosy at the next church meeting.

He thought he got the best of every bargain and the women thought they got the best end of it, so who can say? Perhaps that's what a real bargain is.

And after the bickering was through, he'd gather all his merchandise, as he called it (Daddy called it "junk"), back into his pack and give each of us a pack of flavorless gum and disappear around the bend of the narrow road for another three or four months.

How dull hoeing collards was after such a royal treat as a visit from Old Joe.

in the Spotlight

These people were in the rural electric spotlight last month as 4-H'ers held their state gatherings and Governor Terry Sanford reappointed Gwyn Price as chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority.

Governor Terry Sanford, left, cites the outstanding record of Gwyn Price, right, as head of North Carolina's Rural Electrification Authority before Price is sworn in at ceremonies in the State Capitol last month. Sanford said, "Mr. Price has been chairman of the Rural Electrification Authority for a long time. He and his organization have made outstanding contributions toward improving life for our rural people. We had no intention of letting him get away." Sanford is the sixth successive governor under whom Price has served. He was first appointed to the Authority on April 30, 1941, by Governor Broughton, when North Carolina had some 27,000 miles of rural electric lines. He was reappointed by Governors Cherry, Scott, Umstead and Hodges. Reports show there were nearly 85,000 miles of rural electric lines in this state on July 1, 1960—an increase of 58,000 miles under Price's leadership.

"Today's No. 1 Step Saver" was the title of Dixie Ruth Warren's winning electric demonstration given at 4-H Club Week at State College last month. Dixie is from Sampson County. Her lively demonstration showed the many ways in which an intercom system can add to the pleasure and profit of farm living.

Walter E. Fuller, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, which sponsors 4-H electric demonstration projects, is shown presenting awards to winners of electric demonstrations held early last month at A&T College in Greensboro. From left are Fuller, Edward Wilson, Richard Boyce and Hannah and Mildred Myrick. Edward and Richard, both of Perquimans County, won with their demonstration entitled "Electric Wiring Layout for Today and Tomorrow." They pointed out the necessity of rewiring in order to get maximum satisfaction and proper performance out of electric equipment. Mildred and Hannah called their winning demonstration "A Good Light to Maintain Good Sight." They explained the difference between proper and improper lighting in their demonstration.

Twelve-year-old Henry Morton, Jr., of Anson County was a winner with his demonstration on "How to Build Your Own Automatic Sprinkler." He's shown receiving congratulations from State 4-H Club leader L. R. Harrill, while Harold Lineberger, assistant Anson County agricultural agent, looks on. Henry astounded his audience with his explanation of a complicated mechanism that shuts the water off when the lawn or pasture has reached the desired moisture level.

Shown here, along with their coach and State College Extension Marketing Specialist Robert S. Boal, are the state winners of the 4-H Farmer Cooperative Demonstrations held at 4-H Club week last month. From left are Brenda Creech, Mrs. Phyllis Corbett, Joan Harris and Boal. As winner, this Vance County team receives a 15-day trip with the Farmers Cooperative Council tour to the American Institute of Cooperation on the campus of the University of Minnesota. Highlights of the tour include stops at Mount Vernon, New York City, Niagara Falls, Detroit and in tobacco-growing areas of Canada. Tarheel Electric Membership Association is a member of the Farmers Cooperative Council, and its executive manager, Walter E. Fuller, was one of the judges of the demonstrations.

What a DIFFERENCE a fe

The future security and success of co-op rural electrification now clearly depends in large measure on 19 vital words in the REA Act

By WILLIAM E. MURRAY, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

WHAT a difference a few words make! Back in 1936, when Congress passed the Rural Electrification Act, it wisely authorized the REA Administrator to make loans "for the purpose of financing the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems . . ."

At that time, the millions of farmers and rural people who eagerly awaited the coming of electricity to brighten their homes and to lighten their back-breaking chores, gave little if any thought to the importance of those 19 vital words. Yet had they not been included in the REA Act, it is doubtful that co-op rural electrification would have survived.

And with each passing year, the significance of these words to the security and success of the nation's rural electric systems grows.

Perhaps you may be one of many hundreds of thousands of rural people who are enjoying the wonders and comforts of co-op electricity, without even being aware of the stake you have in REA's authority to grant loans for co-op owned generation and transmission systems.

You may have heard self-appointed and misinformed "experts" solemnly pronounce that the job of the REA program has been completed since nearly every farm and rural home in America has electricity.

Yes, it is true that thanks mainly to REA loans and the efforts of rural electric co-ops, 97 per cent of rural Americans can now enjoy the blessings of running water, indoor plumbing, refrigeration, washing machines, and the many other wonderful services that electricity makes possible.

But, it is absolutely false to say that the job of the REA program is finished. That makes as much sense as claiming that because every youngster in the land has a school available to him, there is no longer anything left to do in the field of education. Or, because roads reach into nearly every nook and corner of the nation, there's no longer a need for a highway program.

Few will dispute that actually the greatest challenges in the fields of education and highways are still to be conquered, despite the tremendous progress made to date. And, so it is with co-op rural electrification—problems that lie ahead are colossal in stature, dwarfing those in the past as a giant overshadows a pygmy.

But you, as an electric co-op member, may be puzzled. "I have electricity. The co-op is in good financial shape. What else is there to be done?" you may be asking yourself.

The answer is: PLENTY! But the explanation is not a simple one. Nevertheless, it should be fairly obvious to you as a co-op member that if you are to continue to have reasonably priced, good electric service, that your cooperative must be in a position to buy all of the wholesale electricity it will need and at low rates.

Regardless of how successful rural electric systems have been up to now, few of them can afford to ignore the basic fundamentals applicable to all organizations in the business of distributing power. These are the fundamentals that determine whether a co-op stays in business or whithers on the vine.

One of these is that co-ops must make certain that they are not cut off or isolated from sources of adequate and low cost supplies of wholesale power. This is their "life blood." Too many electric co-ops today are like "islands" depending on one "bridge" for their entire supplies and the owner of the bridge is a commercial utility company. The company decides what the "toll" charge is to be, and under what conditions it will allow its captive co-op customers to use the electricity.

Under these circumstances, for instance, the power companies can make the co-ops accept dual wholesale power rates. Co-ops pay the company one price for the electricity they distribute to their smaller consumers, such as farms, homes, stores and schools, but another and higher price for power they deliver to larger customers, such as industries. The result is to effectively keep the co-ops from serving larger power users since there is little or no financial advantage to doing so.

Still there are other serious drawbacks to isolation. Co-ops cannot take advantage of the cost-saving techniques which bring greater operating efficiencies, and, in turn, lower the costs of doing business.

Many commercial power companies, for years now, have tied their systems together so that they can ship power back and forth to each other. This means they can make fuller use of the heavy capital investments for transmission lines and power plants required in the electric business.

However, rural electrics are now aware they too must take steps to interconnect their lines with those of other co-ops and other power suppliers in their areas by means of heavy transmission grids in order to protect themselves from the potential dangers of operating as isolated units.

By pooling their purchasing power with other co-ops, they can not only secure their wholesale electricity at lower prices, but they can also frequently obtain wholesale supplies from a variety of sources, instead of just one, should the need ever arise.

A group of 15 to 25 rural electrics, for example, has a tremendous bargaining strength when they are tied together by a single transmission system which can deliver electricity to all of their substations, the point from where the co-ops distribute it to their member-users. Moreover, they are then in a position to build their own generating plant should such prove more economical than buying power from existing suppliers in the area.

In view of the fact that co-op loads are growing very rapidly—co-op loads have been doubling every five to seven

ords MAKE !

years—it is apparent that rural electrics will need to make billions of dollars in investments in the years ahead to insure the security of their systems and to be able to provide their members with electricity at reasonable rates.

These will be sound investments. The increased revenues from the sale of billions of more kilowatt-hours will be ample to amortize them. It is estimated that by 1980, the rural electric systems in America will be selling 280-billion kilowatt-hours a year compared to around 27-billion at present.

Thus, the continued need for low-cost REA loans is more essential today than ever before if rural electric systems are to achieve and maintain the efficiency that is essential to their survival.

Heavy transmission lines to interconnect their systems are costly, but the savings they make possible justify these investments. For one thing, co-ops that are tied together are able to improve their load factors substantially, which results in lower rates for wholesale electricity.

Load factor is of prime concern to the efficient operation of co-ops. It is a term which refers to the relation between the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity used during a certain period—say a month—and the number of kilowatt-hours which would have been used during the same month if the highest rate of consumption had been maintained throughout each hour of each day during the month.

For example, if the peak load were 1,000 kilowatts during a 30-day period, then 720,000 kilowatt-hours (24,000 kwh per day times 30 days) would constitute 100 per cent load factor. Now, if a co-op's members use only 360,000 kilowatt-hours, this would represent a 50 per cent load factor. Stated more simply, the co-op would be operating at less than full efficiency because, on the average, less than the full capacity of its lines, transformers, substations and other equipment was being used.

Thus, the higher the load factor, the more quickly the costs of a co-op's equipment can be amortized or paid off. This equipment depreciates at approximately the same rate whether it is used at 100 per cent or at only 50.

Unlike most other businesses, a rural electric must build sufficient capacity to provide all of the power that its member-consumers want at a given instant. You would be sorely disappointed if you had to wait your turn to use electricity, as you may be often forced to do if you share a party line telephone. You expect your lights to go on when you flick the switch and your range to work the moment you wish to cook.

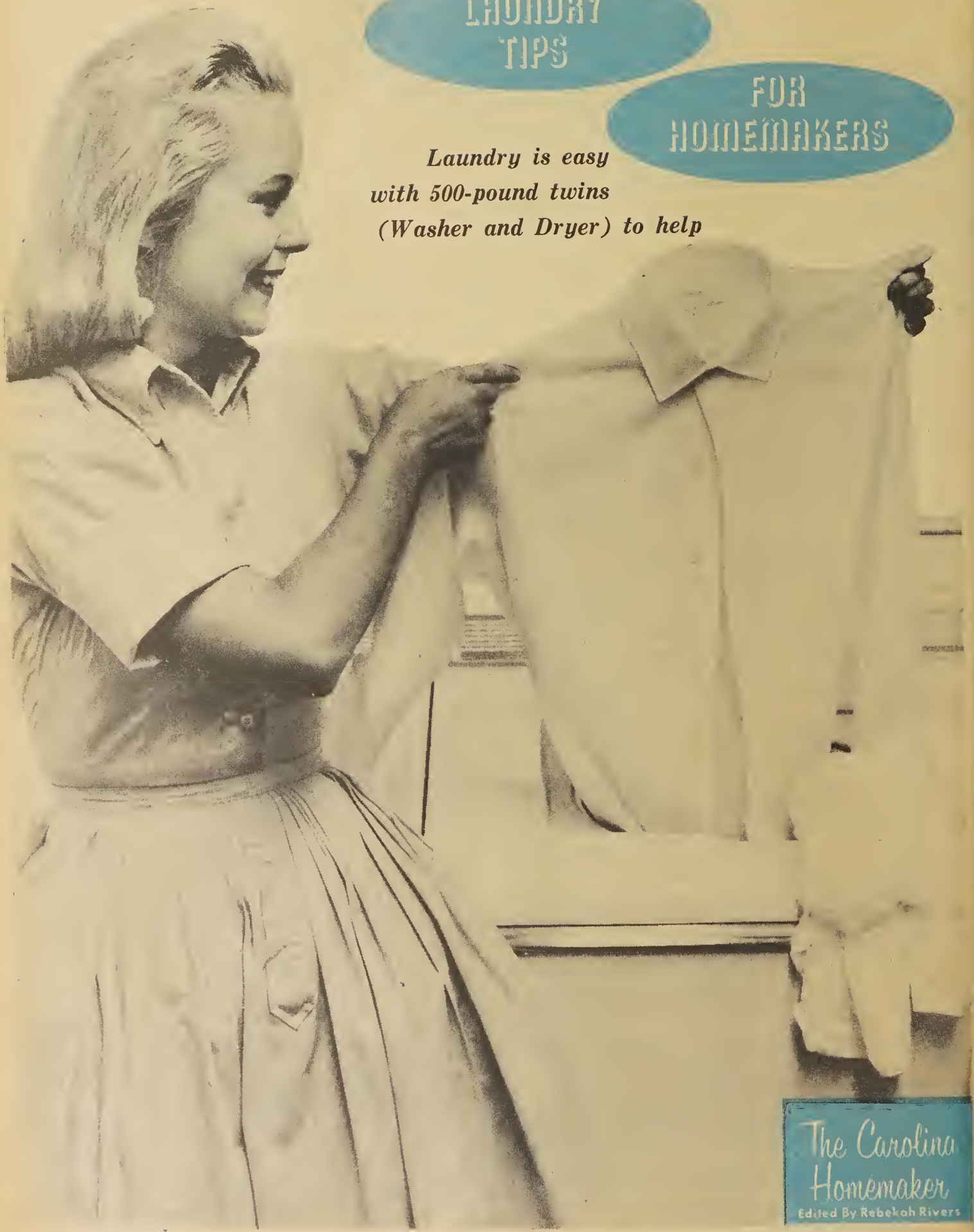
However, when a sizable group of co-ops are tied together by a transmission line and have interconnections with other power suppliers, and own or control their own generating plants, they then can usually find buyers for extra electricity they must produce to meet peak demands of co-op members during a certain few hours of the day. Also, they can often save millions on their investment in generating equipment, since they can call on power suppliers hundreds of miles away to ship in extra power to take care of those few peak hours a day when nearly all members are using maximum amounts of electricity at the same time.

All over the nation rural electric systems are recognizing that they must join forces to guarantee their future through interconnections and more effective control of their wholesale supply sources. They realize that this will mean greater efficiency and that it will insure continued reasonable retail rates to co-op members. And more important, it will prevent co-ops from slow, economic strangulation, which is inevitable should co-ops remain isolated units dependent upon a commercial utility company for wholesale electricity.

The cooperative rural electrification program would have no hope today of being able to successfully meet this great challenge had it not been for the almost prophetic wisdom of the Congress back in 1936 when it included those important "19 words" in the REA Act. Those few words, providing as they do for REA generation and transmission loans, can prove to be the salvation of the great rural electrification program.

LAUNDRY TIPS FOR HOMEMAKERS

Laundry is easy with 500-pound twins (Washer and Dryer) to help



The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

IF little Johnny took a nail and punched holes in his new T shirts, mother would be quick to chastise him.

Yet mother may actually be doing almost the same thing by pouring bleach indiscriminately into the wash water, according to the American Home Laundry Manufacturers' Association.

For undiluted liquid bleach poured on fabrics will soon destroy fibers and cause holes.

The real problem of bleaching lies in "how it is used" rather than in "how much," say industry home economists. Of the 90 percent of housewives who use bleach probably not 2 percent use too much, but at least a third use bleach in

their washing machines incorrectly.

Today, many automatic washers have bleach dispensers that take the guess work out of using bleach. Those women lucky enough to have one of these washers are spared of bleaching use worries, since the dispenser adds the proper amount of bleach at exactly the right time and in the ideal dilution. But for those who do not have such machines, AHLMA offers four cardinal rules for using liquid bleach, the bleach most often used. They are:

1. Read package directions.
2. Measure the recommended amount accurately.
3. Dilute properly with at least one quart of water.
4. Add mixture carefully.

Although bleach can be used in a soak period, or in a rinse provided it is followed by an additional thorough rinse, the best time for automatic washer owners to use bleach is in the wash period after the detergent has had an opportunity to saturate the garments being washed.

This way all the brighteners in the detergent have a chance to become affixed to the fabrics being washed. Thus their brightening effectiveness is realized before it is nullified by the bleach, which happens when both are put in simultaneously.

At the same time the effectiveness of the bleach in removing stains and loosening soil particles for the detergent to wash away is maintained.

Basically there are two types of bleaches —the chlorine bleach which may be used on all fabrics except chlorine retentive wash-and-wear treated cottons, silk or wool, and the oxygen-based bleach which can be used on any fabric without fear of harm to the fabric. However, these are very light duty bleaches and cannot be expected to do the job of the liquid or dry chlorine bleaches.

dousing the daily dozen

☐ Lucky is the mother who comes home from the hospital with her new seven-pound heir to find 500-pound twins, twin laundry appliances, that is.

These twins, according to the American Home Laundry Manufacturers' Association, will make life easier for both mother and baby. For mother will have more time to enjoy her baby and yet be sure that baby's clothes are always clean and soft. Baby will look sweet in the fresh changes and will feel sweeter since it won't get diaper rash from thoroughly laundered clothes.

Pediatricians agree that automatic washers and dryers are the solution to the diaper rash problem. Baby doctors report that it's ammonia, created by the reaction of soft film and urea residue left in diapers, that causes this uncomfortable rash.

Diapers washed in hot water and detergent and run through the automatic washer's long rinse cycle insure that no residue is left. The heated circulating air of the dryer further reduces air-borne bacteria and adds to the fluffy softness of little things.

For the softest diapers, AHLMA recommends using a fabric softener in the final rinse cycle. Do not over-use, or the absorbency may be reduced.

Mothers who wish to be doubly sure of no diaper rash problems may pre-soak soiled diapers in one of the new powdered products that eliminates odor and ammonia. After soaking, diapers are put through the regular washing and drying cycles.

It is highly desirable to use bleach on baby's diapers for stain removal, sanitizing and improved whiteness.

Wash and Wear

The Case of the Cowardly Shirt

☐ Yellow may be a good spring color, but not when it's hubby's white shirt.

But you can get it back to white again.

If the shirt is broadcloth, oxford cloth, or any non-wash-and-wear fabric or is not resin treated, then a chlorine bleach in the next wash water will probably do the trick. Or the shirt may be presoaked in the washer with chlorine bleach added to the water and then rinsed before being put through the regular wash cycle.

Being sure that the shirt is always washed with white garments will help keep it white. And using the right amount of detergent will also help.

Should the shirt be one of the new synthetic fabrics or a resin treated one, then the chlorine bleach is probably the cause of the shirt's having turned yellow in the first place.

In order to make it white again, use Rit or Tintex color remover according to the directions on the package.

Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

ELAINE BUNN, Wadesboro, Route 1, one of our outstanding co-op teenagers, wishes to share her favorite cake recipe with other Carolina cooks. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bunn, who are members of the Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

Elaine is 18 years old and a 1961 graduate of Anson High School. During her high school years, she was a member of the National Honor Society, and her school's debating team, and served as president of her 4-H and FHA clubs. She was also co-captain of the Anson High basketball team. This month, she enters Pfeiffer College, where she will major in religious education.

Our cook-of-the-month has many hobbies, including music, skating, sewing, and cooking. And a good cook she is, too, for the proof of her pudding lies in the fact that she won first prize in the cake-baking contest at the annual district forestry picnic this summer.

If you'd like to share a special recipe through this column, send it to: The Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along. And include something about yourself and family: the size of the family, the name of your electric membership corporation, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Miss Elaine Bunn
Route 1, Wadesboro, N. C.

VELVET POUND CAKE

3 c. sugar
½ lb. butter (or margarine)
½ c. Crisco
6 eggs
3 c. plain flour
1 tsp. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
1 c. sweet milk
Flavoring to suit individual taste.

Cream sugar and shortening together. Add eggs—one at the time—continue mixing. Add small amounts of dry ingredients (flour, baking powder, and salt sifted together) and milk alternately, with dry ingredients first and last. Flavoring may be added with milk. Bake for about an hour at 325 degrees in greased, floured, stem pan with waxed paper in bottom.

NOTE: Miss Bunn says, "I often use 2/3 this recipe for an average size cake—about 3 pounds."

Pansies and Ribbons . . .

I have a delightful friend who always seems to take the edge off my advancing age by her annual birthday offerings.

Once she gave me a Victorian silver "adornment" (called such for lack of a better name) purchased from a pawn shop: a delicately carved figure (perhaps from a Greek or Roman myth), holding in her left hand a three-forked spear which has apparently fatally pierced an unidentifiable animal at her feet. Her right hand holds high a cylindrical (about 5 inches in diameter) container, wrapped in silver frills and gee-gaws.

Now, the big mystery is: Just what did the container contain? For years, my guests and I have explored all possibilities: Was it a candle holder? Did it hold a globe? Did it hold anything?

It really doesn't matter for what purpose it was originally intended. I should be down-right upset if I were to ever find the answer—it's too much fun guessing.

Recently I had another birthday (oh, sigh!), and my faithful friend came up with another object for my wondering fancies: a leather-bound copy of William Cowper's, "The Task," published in 1835, purchased at a book auction. It's yellowed, gold-tipped pages are beautifully embossed with wood engravings. These pages have obviously been turned for more than one hundred years by respectful hands, for the only ravages the book has known have been those inflicted by time alone.

The fly-leaf of the book is inscribed: "To Cousin Lou from Jim, November 29, 1855."

1855—just six years before the start of the Civil War. Was Cousin Lou a young girl who was to send her Southern beau to war? Or was Cousin Lou of the twilight age—one who would, in a few years after the presentation of the book, see her old world die an unawakening death?

Have the treasures hidden between the pages of the book been there since the days of Cousin Lou or were they placed there, lovingly, by a feminine descendent? Between the pages of 85 and 86 nestle the remains of a bouquet—possibly petals from a 19th Century wedding.

Page 103 hides four pressed pansies, picked, I dreamily suppose, to commemorate some special, secret day in the life of one of the owners of my book. A green ribbon peeps at the reader from pages 112 and 113—perhaps from a candy box. I found a fancy "R", outlined in ink, on page 155. It looks as though it were drawn for transfer purposes—maybe Cousin Lou used it to monogram her trousseau linens.

Such lovely gifts my friend does give!

NEW FALL FASHIONS

9411—Lean, easy-waisted sheath—just TWO MAIN PATTERN PARTS. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13, 15, 17. Size 13 takes 2¼ yards 45-inch fabric.

9310—Simple half-size style to sew with slim skirt or flared. Printed Pattern in Sizes 14½-24½. Sizes 16½ with slim skirt: 3⅞ yards 36-inch fabric.

9068—Curvy sheath has double-breasted bodice, pockets. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 takes 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

4654—Neat jumper, classic blouse. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Sizes 16½ jumper, 3 yards 39-inch fabric; blouse 1¾ yards.

4677—Handy half-aprons to make of remants. Jiffy to cut, to sew; each features a different detail. Each apron takes but one yard 35-inch fabric. Misses' Medium Size ONLY.

9036—Lively casual to wear from now through next spring. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 4⅜ yards 35-inch fabric.

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HOME DECORATING

7168. Does your room need a new look? Rejuvenate your chairs, sofas with fresh slipcovers—easy to make with these clear step-by-step directions. Use the bright varied coloring of pansies—you'll have a color scheme to fit any bedroom. Pansies are in 6-to-the-inch cross-stitch. Pattern 549 transfer of 12 pansy motifs; quilting; directions; charts. Use singly on cushions—a lovely gift. SEND 25¢ IN COINS FOR EACH PATTERN TO: **The Carolina Farmer** 243 Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing.

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making turkey feed the easy way

this electric handling, mixing and grinding operation cuts labor costs to the bone on the Rex Potter farm

By ARCHIE HATHCOCK

☐ "I'M EXPECTING this mechanized operation to save me at least $17 per ton in feed costs alone," says Rex Potter of New Bern. And he adds, "and I think that's a conservative estimate, too."

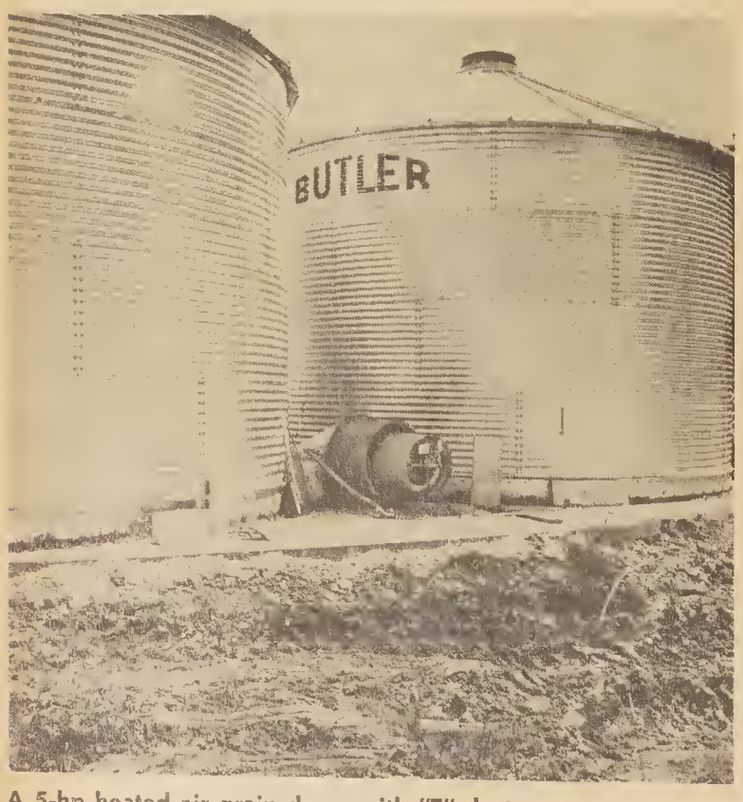
Potter, a member and former director of Pamlico-Beaufort EMC, decided that on-farm processing to reduce his feed costs was the only way he could profitably continue in business. So he has just completed the installation of a feed handling, mixing, grinding operation that mechanically moves ingredients from drying bins to storage bins to hammermill. Here the ingredients are proportioned and blended into the desired ration, ground and augered into a truck for delivery to self-feeders that serve his 13,000 turkeys.

The bins for drying and storage allow Potter to hold all of his home-grown grain. And the system of augers for handling grain cuts labor costs "to the bone."

But the heart of this whole operation is a 2-hp electric mixer-grinder unit which measures and grinds up to four ingredients. The production of different rations is accomplished by adjusting dial controls.

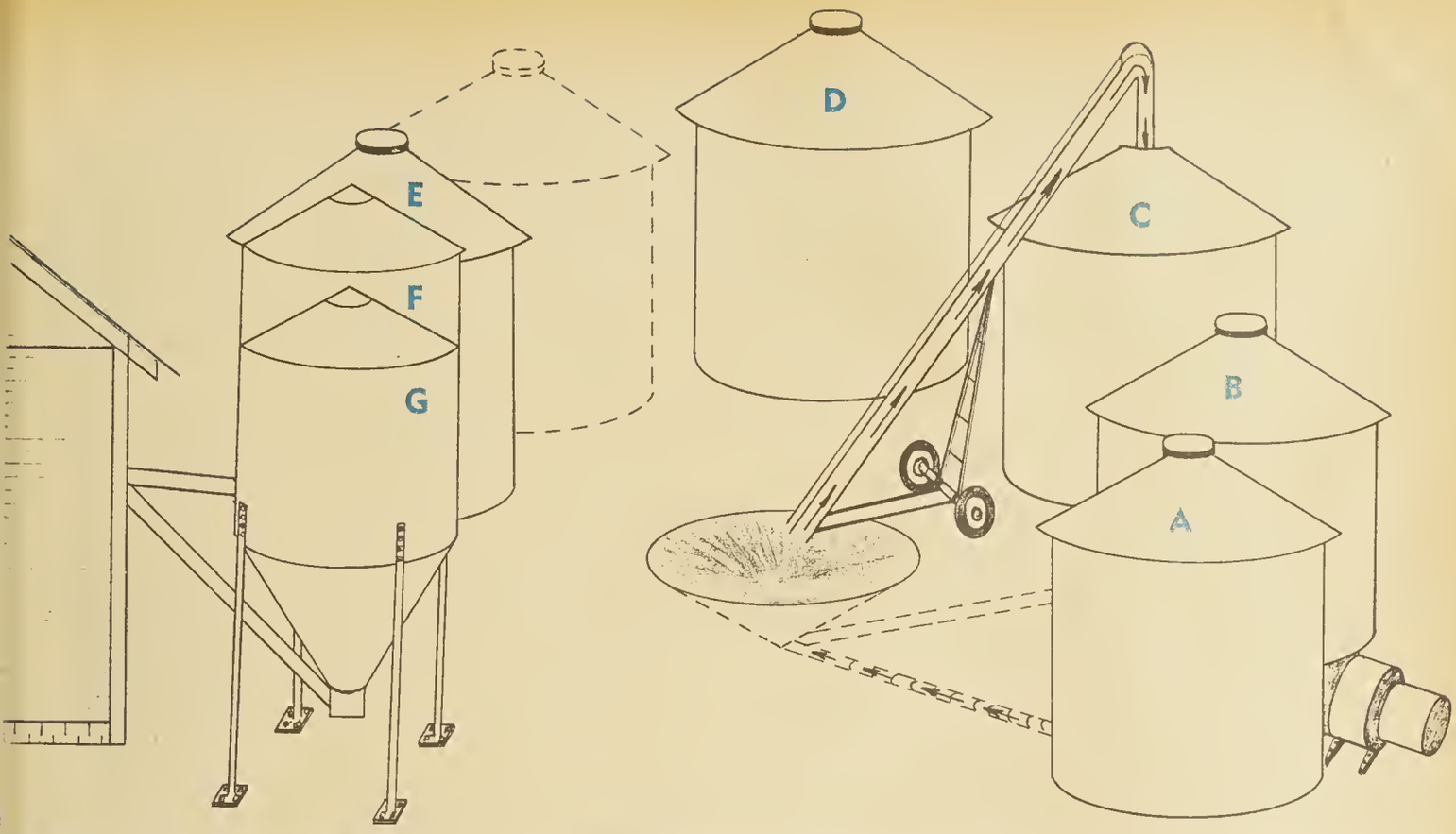
The operation is automatic. It may be set to grind for a specific period of time, or a control may be installed to cut it off automatically after a certain amount of feed has been ground.

This 2-hp mixer-grinder requires nearly 2 hours to turn out a ton of feed. "It



A 5-hp heated air grain dryer with "T" duct system serves two 2,200-bushel bins. Drying electricity costs 1½ cents a bushel.

Here's a portion of Potter's flock of turkeys that will be marketed in October. He has some 13,500 on the farm right now.



Grain from the field is unloaded into the hopper in center of semi-circle. From here it is augered into either of the two drying bins A and B. After moisture content is reduced, underground augers remove the grain from the drying bins back into the hopper in ground. From here it may be augered into any one of the storage bins C, D or E. The grain is removed from these bins in the same manner as it is from the drying bins. It is then augered into one of the temporary holding bins and F and G. From the temporary holding bins, supplement and grain is augered into mill housed in building at left. Bin outlined by dotted lines shows location of another bin that will be added later.

will run continuously though," says Potter, "and no one needs to be here while it is operating." Upon the failure of any one of the ingredients to reach the mill in proper supply, a micro-switch will stop the whole operation. Thus, the feed processing can go on anytime during the day while the Potters are at work in the fields, or it can continue into the evening while they relax at home.

A little relaxation is a welcomed thing, too. The Potters cultivate a little over 100 acres in corn, tobacco and soybeans. They also grow out about 15,000 turkeys yearly. At the present time, however, they have only about 13,500. Potter will market 6,500 of these birds in October and the other 7,000 in December. At the peak, these turkeys will be eating 20 to 25 tons of feed per week!

With this enormous feed consumption, it's easy to see why Potter decided on mechanizing and keeping all of the operation on his farm. This he is able to do with his two 2,200-bushel drying bins and his three (soon to be four) 1,000-bushel storage bins. There is also a 5.3-ton supplement bin and a 5.3-ton temporary grain bin. It is from these temporary holding bins that ingredients are augered into the mill. The two drying bins are equipped with a 5-hp fan that forces heated air up through the perforated floor and the grain until the moisture content is lowered to a desirable level.

From the drying bins, the grain is augered into a hopper below ground level in the semi-circle of bins. From this hopper the grain is then augered into any one of the storage bins, or it may be augered directly into the temporary bin, and then into the mill. A sweep auger is used to completely empty the flat-bottom bins when the grain will no longer flow by gravity.

Potter is well pleased with the mill and all of his labor-saving equipment and expects to make a substantial saving on his feed account this season. Says Donald Rice, manager of Pamlico-Beaufort EMC, "This mill seems to be the answer to the problem that we, as power suppliers, are often faced with. That is, whether or not to do the rephasing necessary for mills requiring motors with much higher horsepower ratings, or to recommend a mill of this sort that operates on single-phase power."

Rex Potter, left, and Donald Rice, manager of Pamlico-Beaufort EMC. Behind them are the two 5.3-ton bins for supplement and grain.

House Blocks Hanford Plant

THE HOUSE of Representatives has voted 235 to 164 to reject adding a gigantic block of low-cost electricity to the "defense muscle" of the nation.

In a roll-call vote, the House approved the unusual procedure of instructing its conferees on the atomic energy construction bill to remove authorization of $95-million to convert a plutonium-production reactor at Hanford, Wash., into the world's biggest atomic power plant.

This is the second setback in the House for the project which would provide generating facilities to harness the waste steam of the Hanford reactor and would produce over 800,000 kilowatts of electricity, an amount equal to more than 1-1/2 times the output of the huge Bonneville dam.

The Senate-passed version of the AEC bill included the $95-million for generating facilities. The House's action this week seeks to prevent approval of the project by a joint House-Senate Conference.

The Hanford power plant has been the most hotly contested issue in this session of Congress, according to veteran Washington observers. The House vote this week showed that a strange coalition of Congressmen of both parties from coal-mining and Northeastern states teamed up against the project.

Backers of the Hanford generating facilities blamed the defeat on the intensive lobbying efforts of the private power companies and coal-mining interests.

Despite the House's action to block the Hanford power plant, its proponents have not given up hope. They have warned that they might retaliate by dropping projects in the AEC bill to help private utility companies develop atomic plants. Also, it is still uncertain that the Senate will agree to a conference on the terms set by the House.

Representative Chet Holifield of California, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, suggested that a new and substantially modified bill might be substituted for the present $400-million AEC authorization measure. (NRECA)

Hanford Reactor Vote

Key: Y—Yea; N—Nay. Vote in color considered favorable by Tarheel Electric Membership Association.

HOUSE

Vote on motion to instruct House conferees to not accept the Senate amendment to HR-7576 authorizing appropriations for generating facilities for the Hanford reactor.

Alexander	Y
Bonner	Y
Cooley	Y
Fountain	Y
Henderson	N
Jonas	Y
Kitchin	Y
Kornegay	Y
Lennon	Y
Scott	Y
Taylor	Y
Whitener	Y

SENATE

Vote on amendment to eliminate Hanford from atomic energy authorization.

Ervin	Y
Jordan	Y

— FRONT PORCH —

(Continued from page 4)

pile of mail that seemed as cloudy as usual.

But about halfway down in the pile the sunshine broke through—in the form of a delightful little hen gracing a collection of cartoons submited by Asheboro's Ted Trogden.

Maybe it was just a little more cloudy than usual that day, but we were so captivated by the little hen that we bought all of the cartoons and contacted Ted about the possibility of the hen appearing in each issue of *the Carolina Farmer.*

To make a short story short, he liked the idea, and "Gertrude"—as we have decided to call her—will start appearing regularly next month.

By way of introduction, pictures of Ted and Gertrude appear on page 4.

Ted tells us he's a native Tar Heel, born in Randolph County, and that he started his art career by drawing on the wall at the age of one and a half.

He admits he's not a farm boy, but that he does a lot of farm cartoons, "because I love to draw animals."

Ted and his wife—a Newfoundland girl he married while in the Air Force—have one 7-year-old son and another (son?) on the way.

We hope you will enjoy Gertrude as much as we do.

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Rural ROUNDTABLE

Introducing A New Panel

Loretta Respess
Woodstock EMC

LORETTA RESPESS, Pantego, Route 1, is 16 and a popular member of the Junior Class at the Pantego High School. She has been secretary of the Girls Student Council, is at present a member of the Glee Club, Monogram Club, Future Teachers Club, and is a cheerleading squad chief. She is a gifted pianist, and her hobbies include water skiing, boating, roller skating, dancing, and sewing. Loretta is concerned about the practice of "steady" dating. She says, "I think there should be more social events so young people can get out, meet new friends, and develop a wide friendship circle. In this way the teenagers of today will have more friends and will not want to settle down to a steady."

Loretta's family belongs to the Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation.

Linda Smith
Burke-McDowell EMC

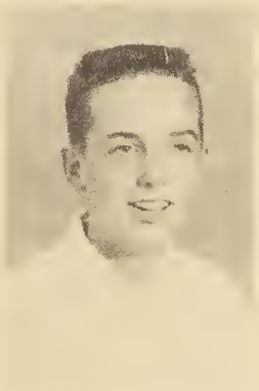
LINDA SMITH, Morganton, Route 6, is 17, and an active member of both her school (Salem High—she's a senior) and her Mt. Olive Baptist Church, which she serves as pianist. She is treasurer of the school Beta Club, editor of the paper, and typist on the yearbook staff. She is especially talented in music, and her hobbies are reading, cooking, and sewing. Linda feels that youth's biggest fault is "doing just as little as possible to get by with. Many teenagers are cheating themselves of an education by getting someone else to do their work for them or depending on others at test time. I think this could be prevented by teachers, if they will tighten up on cheating in our high schools today."

The Smiths are members of Burke-McDowell Electric Membership Corporation.

Jack Sineath
Central EMC

JACK NORMAN SINEATH, Sanford, Route 5, is 15, and a 10th grader at the Deep River High School. He is a member of Deep River High's FFA chapter. Jack's family are members of the Turners Chapel Congregational Christian Church, where Jack is an active participant in youth programs. He is president of the Pilgrim Fellowship, as well as president of his Sunday School Class. He also sings in the church choir. Jack feels that the greatest problem facing teenagers is "teenagers trying to be just like other teenagers." His hobby is drawing.

The Sineaths are members of Central Electric Membership Corporation.



Seth Barrow
Pitt & Greene EMC

SETH T. BARROW, Jr., Farmville, Route 1, is 16, an 11th grader at the Greene Central High School, where he is secretary of his school's Beta Club and FFA chapter. Seth has been for many years an ardent 4-H'er, and presently serves as secretary of his county 4-H council. His hobbies are swimming, hunting, and collecting rare coins. Seth's comments on teenage problems are: "I think one of the biggest teenage problems is saving money. Today, we young people need more money because we have more activities that cost money —and need more clothes."

Seth's parents belong to the Pitt and Greene Electric Membership Corporation.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Attic May Solve Storage Problems

Sometimes it seems that everyone should have two houses — one to live in and the other nothing but closets and cabincts. That might solve the perpetual storage problem plaguing so many Amcricans.

After filling the garage, loading the basemcnt and installing storage partitions in licu of walls, about the only placc left to go is up. Chances are the slanting roof rafters have turned (or bumped) your head away fram careful consideration of under-eave storage in the attic.

If you have a catwalk or flooring in this area, you can make good use of the space with a built-in storage unit.

Because appearancc usually isn't too important in the attic, you can get satisfactory results with inexpensive lumber.

All you need is a basic framework to hold the drawers, and the drawers themselves. You can build everything in the center of the attic, then slide the unit under the eaves and nail it in place between a pair of studs run vertically between floor and rafters.

The depth and number of drawcrs will depend on how far out you placc the studs and the angle of the roof. To avoid bottom drawers of unwieldly depth, plan the frame so there is dead space behind the unit near the floor.

Horizontal pieces of the frame are all functional. They include only drawer separator strips in front and two strips on the side. One is the bearing strip, the other an anti-tilt strip. Runners nailed to the side of the drawers slide between them.

The drawers can be made with grooved or plain butt joints and thin plywood bottoms. Since you'll be building this unit "as you go," a portable electric saw and drill will come in handy for this on-the-spot work.

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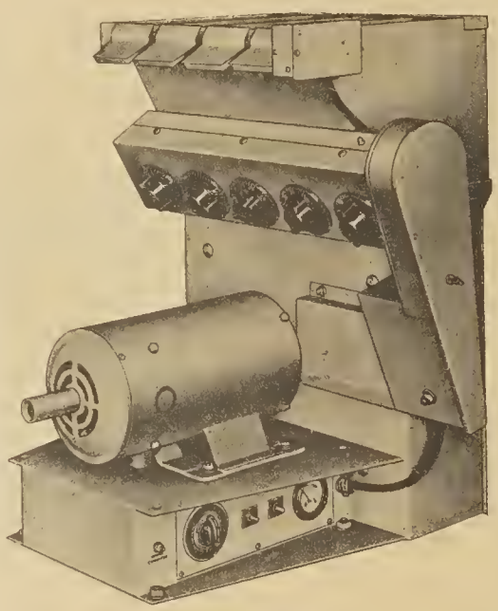

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● ANNUAL MEETINGS

CENTRAL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Friday, October 6 at 7:30 p.m. in the Central High School Auditorium. Will have approximately 100 FREE PRIZES.

DAVIDSON ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, October 21 at 1:30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A.—Lexington.

FOUR COUNTY ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION at Hussey's Warehouse in Wallace on Saturday, October 28 at 10:00 a.m. Will have speaker and approximately $900 in FREE PRIZES.

ROANOKE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION at REMCO Headquarters Arena on Saturday, September 23 at 1 p.m. Will have approximately $800 in FREE PRIZES.

RUTHERFORD ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, October 28 at 9:30 a.m. Will have approximately $1,000 in FREE PRIZES.

PANTEGO, WOODSTOCK ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, Friday, October 6, 1961 at 7:30 P.M. in the Pantego School Auditorium. Business, entertainment, and FREE PRIZES.

● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 64-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free . . . write today! American School, Dept. X658, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37.

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Help!

Mr. Jones, a landlubber, decided to take up skindiving. So he outfitted himself with the newest and best gear: rubber suit, depth gauge, flippers, waterproof watch, sling gun, aqua-lung, mask, etc.—and even a blackboard and special chalk for underwater communication with other skindivers. And then he went on his first skindiving expedition.

After about 30 minutes of discovering the strange and wonderful underwater world, he looked up and saw approaching him another swimmer clad in nothing but bathing trunks. Puzzled, then infuriated, the diver pulled out his blackboard and wrote: "What gives? Spent $450 for special equipment. You here with nothing?"

Whereupon the other man grabbed the chalk and scrawled rapidly: "Stupid! I'm drowning!"

* * *

In Case of Accident

The woman was filling out the required form before boarding a plane for an overseas flight.

When she came to the question, "Who should be notified in case of an accident," she scrawled, in the space provided: Air Sea Rescue.

* * *

Pact

"Let's make a pact, Mr. Jones," said the man to his neighbor. "I'll stop keeping up with you if you'll stop keeping up with me."

* * *

"I'd like something for a man who wants a new two-row corn picker."

HALE!

Confusing

A mountain man found a small mirror, the first one he'd ever seen. He looked into it and said with surprise:

"By cracky, it's a pitcher of my old pappy."

Sentimentally, he hid the mirror under the bed. His wife saw him hiding it, and when he left the house, she took the mirror, looked into it, and snorted:

"So that's the old hag he's been chasing."

* * *

Wise Cracks

. . . When the personal airplane eventually takes the place of the automobile, will the drive-ins be replaced by drop-ins?

. . . The trouble with the harmony of nations is that some want to beat the big drum, few face the music, and none will play second fiddle.

. . . If billboards are banned, where will the motocycle cops hide?

. . . An apartment building is often a place where the landlord and tenant are both trying to raise the rent.

* * *

No Good

The young wife was on her first fishing trip, and was busily working over her line. Finally her husband asked her what she was doing.

"I'm changing corks, dear," she asnwered sweetly. "This one keeps sinking."

* * *

Gratitude

The manager of a supermarket was touched by the hard-luck story of a man with eight children and no job, and so he filled a cart with groceries and said:

"These are on me; I hope they help."

Misty-eyed, the man started out, but turned around. "Need something else?" the manager asked.

"Well, no," replied the man hesitantly. "But what about my green stamps?"

* * *

"Does this place look like the Atlantic Ocean to you?"

"Got a minute?"

—STORY WITH A MORAL—

A Trip to the Supermarket

Once a nice lady went into a trading-stamp dispensary or super-supermarket. After walking for an hour, and after getting lost once or twice in its mysterious reaches and being rescued by a clerk who himself didn't seem too sure of the way to daylight, she pushed the cart up to the checker, who off-loaded and rang up the following items:

3 magazines	$ 0.95
2 pairs of nylons	1.89
Work gloves for her husband	1.29
2 light bulbs	.75
A wave-set kit	1.93
4 rolls of tissue	.50
2 rolls of waxed paper	.39
A large skillet	1.95
2 dozen paper plates	.98
A jar of instant coffee	1.15
5 cans of tomatoes	.85
A loaf of bread	.22
5 frozen meat pies, ready to heat and eat	1.00
A plastic sack of carrots	.29
Total	$14.14

The nice lady reluctantly fished out a $20 bill, and while she was waiting for her trading stamps and her change, she said tartly to the checker:

"Those farmers surely must all be getting rich."

A farm magazine says that the cello bag costs more than the farmer got for the carrots; that the cans and labels cost more than he got for the tomatoes; the bread wrapping and slicing more than he got for the wheat; and the aluminum pie tin cost more than he got for the meat.

Moral: It seems easy enough to be useful; but what on earth do you have to do to be liked? — Roscoe Fleming, Denver, Colo. (Reprinted in the Congressional Record.)

AID IS ON THE WAY!

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For Diversified Farmers With Small Dairy Herds

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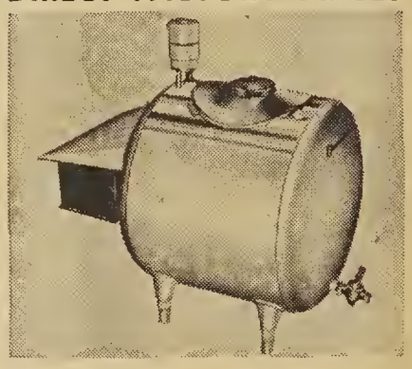

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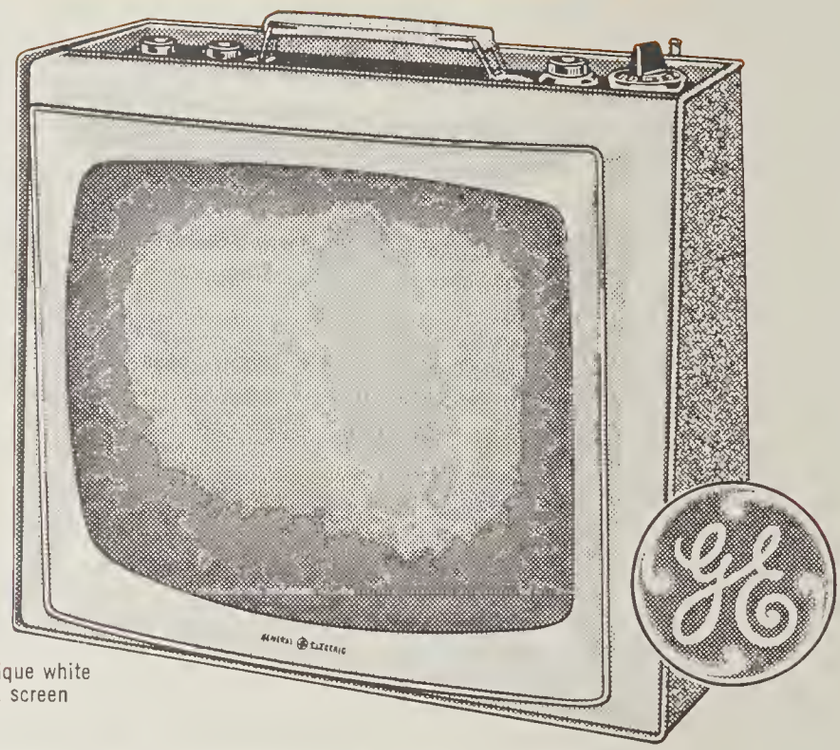

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